INTERESTING DEVELOPEMENTS.

Testimony Before Congressional Investigating Committees.

The Way Vessels Have Been Purchased and Chartered.

HOW GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS ARE MADE. ac.

The Investigating Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to examine the contracts for the charter and purchase of vessels for the government, have submitted an additional report, from which we take the fellowing interesting polyis:—
THE PURCHAIR AND CHARTEN OF VESSELS.

In a report heraction and chartest or vessers.

In a report heraction assistanted to the closue, the committee had occasion to call attention to an condeton the unwise and perincious arrangement entered into by the secretary of the Navy with George D. Mogan, by which an agent of the government was permitted to take his componantion out of the money paid by the government for the vessels in the shape of two and one hall per cent commission upon the purchase money. The committee recommended on that occasion the adoption by the House of a resolution condemnatory of the employment of such persons, which was subsequently abanimously adopted, in token or the concernees of the House in the report of the committee usen that point.

The example here set by the Navy Department in this regard was subsequently followed in other branches of the solvice; though, after the condemnation with which its adoption by the Navy Department was met by the House and the public, it was more secretly pursued and more difficult of detection, and at the same time more flagrant, it possible, and injurious to the public interests.

more difficult of detection, and at the same time more fingrant, it possible, and injurious to the public interests. The War Department, under the administration of its late Secretary, had occasion to purchase and charter a large number of vessels, and to exceed upon such purchase, charter and subsequent outlit, a great many millions of deliars. These expenditures are still going on, and it is, therefore, impossible for the committee to give anything like a proximate estimate of the whole amount of such expenditure.

anything like a proximate estimate of the whole amount of such expendence.

Soon focker's Appointment.

As soon as the War Department entered upon the business of procuring these versels, the chief agent selected to effect it was Mr. John Tacker, of Pennsylvania, styled "General Transport Agent of the War Department," who, according to his own statement had, up to that time, never had the slightest experience in the building, purchases, sale, command or saling of a vessel. What qualifications utting him for so responsible a trust were discovered in him by the late Secretary, or have been revealed by subsequent experience, the committee have been unable to ascertain.

Mr. Tacker was no sooner charged with this duly than sub-agents and agents of sub-agents, or persons professing to act as such, appeared in Fhiladelphia, New York, Boston and other places where ships were for sale or charter, each helding out that through him exclusively in the locality where he appeared were sales or charters to be effected. Strangers in the community in which they appeared, a Philadelphia man in Boston, or a Boston man in New York, they were wont to give out that, by some sort of special induspance, mon of that locality were permitted to effort sales and charters, provided the same were sought through the agency thus held out to them.

These men took the liberty to reimburse themselves These men took the liberty to reimburse themsolves for their services in this mission by a charge of from two and s half to five per cent upon the purchase money, or centre charter money to be thereafter earned by the vessels thus secured. One of these men appeared in Boston on a brief visit of a week, an entre stranger to the men with whom he had to deal, or the market which should govern the price, and out of the purchases and charters thus secured by him, secured also to himself for his week's work, according to the estimate of the men with whom he deat, the sum of \$25,000.

estimate of the men with whom he deait, the sum of \$20,000.

OFFRATIONS OF RUSKILL SURGIS.

Quartermaster, now Brigadier General, Saxton, having boen sent to New York to purchase and charter vessels, found the advice of some one personally acquainted with the quantity and worth of the vessels he was about to engage for the government necessary to a proper discharge of his duty, and accordingly engaged upon the recommendation of Colonel Tompkins, of New York, for that service, Mr. Russell Sturgls, of that city, formerly one of the Phot Commissioners. Mr. Sturgis undertook to advise and aid him in the selection of vessels for the government, and immediately, without the knowledge of Saxton, let his services also to those having vessels to sell or charter, to aid them in fluiding Saxton to purchase or hire their vessels.

In this double capacity of agent for the government in buying, and for the owner in selling, Mr. Sturgis met with no difficulty in finding the vessels whose quantity, capacity and price was such as to warrant his advice to the quartermaster to take them; and he soon came to be

quartermister as equally successful in finding such yesses as he could recommend to the government. Mr.
Storgis relied for compensation entirely upon a commission upon sales and chatters, varying from two and a helf
to five per cent, depending in amount upon the success
with which his efforts were attended, in bringing to the
notice of the quartermaster the good qualities of the
vessil. It need not be added that such a relationship
was wholly incompatible with fidelity, and could not
prove otherwise than deleterious to the public service.
Chatters were enormous, and the character and capacity
of the vessels in many instances inferior. The price
usually obtained for charters of vessels, under those circumstances, was such, as a general rule, would pay for
the vessel itself in seventy days, and he who failed to
get a charter as advantageous at this was thought to have
made a poor use of the facilities which the government
itself had afforded him. It is due to General saxion to
take that the fact that Sturgis acted in the interest of
the ship owners at the same time that he was acting as
his confidential advisor was kept entirely from his knowledge.

Two STRAINSHIP CONTRACTS.

One of the first purchases of Mr. Iucker, of vessels for the government, after he became "General Transport Agent of the War Repartment," was the purchase of the two steamers, the Union and the Winfield Scott, in Philadelphia, for \$100,000 each. These steamers were new, built by Neadie & Levy, of Philadelphia, for a Florida ratirical, to run as passenger boats in connection with that railroad, in the Gulf, between Cedar Keys and New Oreans. The Winfield Scott was at first called the Constitution. The road became largely in debt to Marshail O. Roberts, of New York, for money advanced, and when the war broke out it taked, and he was without scourity, except such as he could get upon these boats, subject to the builders' lien. The boats were not then finished, and Mr. Roberts aided in completing them, with the expectation of ultimately realizing something from them, after paying the builders, upon his debt against the road. The beats were of peopliar and novel construction, being of very light structure and built one part of iron and another, the upper part, of wood. All the work above the lower deck was of wood connected with iron bottoms. Engineers distrusted them. It was thought they would break apart where the wood and iron were joined. They were pronounced by experts totally units for sea service. The title stood in the name of Neafle & Levy, and no other person was known at the department as having any interest in them. Mr. Roberts from time to time recommended these vessels to the Navy Department, and advised their purchase of Neafle & Levy. The Navy Department, upon this advice and recommendation, caused them to be examined by an experienced naval constructor, and subsequently to be only surveyed by a board appointed for that purpose. The former reported them "not fit to go to the Guilg" the latter that they were "entirely unit for anyal purposes."

te the Guif;" the latter that they were "entirely unit for awai purposea."

Knowledge of these reports was, according to Mr. Assistant Secretary Fox, communicated to Mr. Roberts, And Mr. Tucker admits himself that he has known of this examination. Because of these reports the Nary Department refused to purchase these boats. Subsquently, and before he was himself authorized to purchase boats, and at a time when they were not specially needed, Mr. Tucker had advised the purchase of these boats by General Meigs for the War Department. But he declined, because there was then un necessity for their purchase. When authorized to purchase vessels, and as soon as the necessity for them arose, Mr. Tucker, with this knowledge of the character of these vessels, nevertheless purchased them of Mr. Roberts for \$100,000 each. Mr. Roberts has given the actual cost of these vessels, as fellows.—

vesicels, as follows:

Lien of the builders:

Lien of the builders:

Paid by Mr. Roberts for a portion of the machinery to Dickenson & Sikles:

15,000

Paid by him for plane and models:

2,000

Paid by him for superintending the completion

After Mr. Bushnell had successfully practised open Mr. Morgan, he seemed to have become a favorite with that contleman, and either from admiration of these qualities by which he had so signally overgached him without his even k nowing it, or from nouroes of self-dense against their further experies upon himself, Morgan availed binnell of the services of Sushnell in many of the subsequent perchases, which, the committee have already shown proved so producte to him, and which the services of the subsequent perchases.

n after the purchase was made it was further agreed Seen after the purchase was made it was further agreed by Bushnell with Mallory that he (Bushnelt) would himself put the vessel in the condition required for her armanent at his own excesse, and take the \$25,000, paying Mallory but \$110,000, and the vessel in that condition was taken of the hands of Mallory; but instead of Bushnell's fitting up the vessel at his own excesse, the was taken to the yard of the Meastr Westerveit, in New York, ship builders, then in the government employ, and fitted up for her armanent by them at the expense of the government itself. Bushnell represented himself to the department as an owner of one half of the vessel, and a buil of sale was made out purporting to convey the ship to the thirted States from Mallory and himself as "each one-half it was "each one-half it was "a the common the converse of the Navy and the accompanying documents, made at the commencement of the present session—the sum of \$135,000, and Bushell paid to Mallory, who was the real owner of the fissel, the sum of \$110,000, leaving the balance of \$25,000, in his hands, to be by him appropriated to his own use, as a reward for the services readered Morgan in the purchase.

hands, to be by him appropriated to his own use, as a reward for the services rendered Morgan in the purchase. TESTIMONY OF MARSHALL O. ROBERTS IN REPERENCE TO THE STRAMESS HILMOIS, EMPIRE CITY AND COALZACOALCOS.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS OF NEW York, testified that his business had led him for the last twenty years to deal a great deal in ships, and that he had four ahips in the expedition which went to Port Royal—the Hilmois, the Empire City, the Philadelphia and the Coalzacoalcos; they were chartered by the day, running from \$1,500 a day for the Hilmois down to \$1,000 a day for the Empire City. Mr. Roberts found them in everything. He further testified that these vessels were greatly overloaded by the government agents, and added—

They were chartered by Ruffus Saxton, United States Quartermaster. The Hilmois was chartered to carry 100 tons of freight and 1,000 troops; the Empire City was to carry 300 troops and 500 tens freight; the Philadelphia was chartered to carry 300 tonses, the Coalzacoalcos was to carry 1,200 troops. When they went to sea from Fort Mooree the Hilmois had on board 1,000 tons freight and 1,200 troops, and a clipper ship of 1,500 tons in tow. The Empire City had 1,000 troops fifty officers and about 500 tons of freight, and besides, the decks were loaded with an immense quantity of lumber. The Coaractonloos, had 1,250 troops, her main deck was filled with commissary stores, and there were 30,000 gallons of water in her hold. These ships were all overloaded, through ignorance or otherwise of the parties.

In consequence of the Coatzacoalcos being overloaded,

Mr. Roberts gave further evidence concerning his efforts to sell the Contzacoalcos to the government, and added:

When Mr. Chase returned to Washington I authorized a gentfeman to make a proposition in reference to that vessel, which was to keep the Potomac open, to take all the batteries, to keep the Potomac open for twelve months, or not charge the government one cent. Mr. Chase did make the proposition to government, and the President was very much in tayor of it. Caleb Smith and Mr. Blair spoke to me about it, and said that my proposition would be accepted. I was exceedingly anxious to do the thing, or try to do it. I was finally informed that the matter had been referred to the Secretary of the Navy. I then said it was of no use for me to remain here longer, and I went home and sent the ship home. I went to air. For and demanded of him, as a government officer and as a professed friend of mine, that he should have a man of competency examine that vessel. I wished to satis, y him that Park was not a proper man to examine any ship. I told him I only wanted a competent man—a man of brains. He named Bupont; I said he was perfectly agreeable to me. I then sent for Henry Steers, an eminent shipbuilder of New York, and Mr. Fox sent for Captain Bupont. I went on board the ship with Steers and Bupont, and they all went over her from stem to stern, examining every point. Dupont told me he was perfectly astemished at the strength of the vessel; that she was the best transport ship he ever saw, and he would so report to the Navy Department. I subsequent is that been. I have never seen the report. That wessel was in the expedition, and was damaged to the extent of \$50,000 in consequence of being overloaded, because of the ignorance of the government officers.

Mr. J. F. Whipple, a hat manufacturer, doing business

rance of the government officers.

ARY CAF CONTRACTS.

Mr. J. F. Whippie, a hat manufacturer, doing business at No. 37 Broadway. New York, testified concerning negotiations with General Butler and his Quartermaster for the sale of six thousand army c.ps. The following is the material part of his evidence:—

At the breaking out of the war I invented an improved military cap, and sent one to General Butler, who was then at Fortress Monroe, and he wore it and was pleased with it, as he expressed to a friend of mine who gave me the information; and at the time became from Hatteras to Washington I was at Washington and met him at the National Hotel; speke to him about what he had been through, and called attention to that cap, and told him I was the inventor of it, and he told me then that he wanted a large supply of them—about six thousand—and that he had a Quartermaster at Lowell, that he had great confidence in; and he wanted me to come to Lowell on Saturday of the same week, and there they would give me a contract Quartermaster at lowell, that he had great confidence in; and he wanted me to come to Lowell on Saturday of the same wook, and there they would give me a contract for six thousand. On the 5th Gotober, that was Saturday, I was sixting in Gen. Butler's office at Lowell, waiting for him, and there I saw Paul R. Goorge, Quartermaster, and a man by the name of Mr. Hidreth, whom I afterward learned to be Fisher A. hiddreth, chemes! Butler's brother-in-iaw; and I showed the samples to them that I gook with me, and the quartermaster liked them; and then this Mr. Hidreth took me into a back office and wanted to know the price of these goods, and what discount we gave, and if an order could be got for a quantity of them, if I would make any deduction in price for cash in hand. I took him I came there to negotiate with Gen. Batter, and and not know anything about ate with Gen. Satisf, and sid not know anything about by other person in this matter.

I took him the price would be liften dollars a dozen.

It yes there become no this matter.

It yes per contain casis in the evening I met General butter am several members of his staff and friends that how each in the ornee, and I told him I had come on at his repeats, and showed him my samples; and show the message of the several members of his same, lie deautral dark he had and he could by a good wood hat fer he and wash the could by a good wood hat fer he and wash the could by a good wood hat fer he and wash the could by a good wood hat fer he and wash the could by a good wood hat fer he and wash the could by a good wood hat fer he and wash the could by a good wood hat fer he and was the could be a good to good wood hat fer he and was the fer he and wash the before and the selection of the country were now wen and hence the heart age to good to, and know them I acked him if he was going to give his soldiers such hats as those. He showed me the hat, a black wood hat. The thing was then dismissed. He could have a constitution of the driver such hats as those. He showed me the hat, a black wood hat. The thing was then dismissed. He could have a constitution of the driver such hats a good to come the heart were me and Capasin & Mack. It workers and store dealers. Mr. Cushing heard the conversation passing between me and Capasin George; and, after Captain George left the room, asked me where I was from; and I told him; and what my business was; I told him in part; and he said to me, "Now, I want to tell you how you have got to do this thing. You come from New York, and do not know them up here. I am making stores and camp kettles, and shoves pies and tanks, and all their the and iron ware he had a mind to wash the wants, then I arrange the price with Mr. Hildrent, George and camp kettles, and theresh takes the goods and continued the continued the subject of the subject was the continued to the subject when the wash the wants, then I arrange the price with Mr. Hildrent, General Butler and the subject was the subject whence the subject was the subject with the subject

THE NAVY.

vessel proceeded to see and stood eastward, beyond Boon izisand. The course was then changed for Thatcher's Island, off which place the vessel's head was turned Bos Steamer, Captain Boutelle, from Port hoyal, towards Portsmonth. The log showed a speed of ten and a half knots the hour. After a trial under steam arrived at Boston on the 17th inst.

Canandamura-Stema shop-of-war, second clasnow ready for sea, and will sail in the course of a week. CAMOLINE VIRGINIA-Prize schooner, captured at Nowbeen by the United States equation when an advance was made on that city-Arrived at Philadelphia on When captured the schooner was leaded with quarter, masters' and commissary stores for the rebel army. These were removed, and she was loaded with cotton, which had been used as a battery at Union Point. mission at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard on the 35 feet beam, and about 1,000 tons burthen, and will draw, when ready for service, about seven feet tan inches. built at the Novelty Works. The following is a list of her officers :-

Maker—George A. Crall.

Acting Matters—W. D. Urann, J. W. Stapleford, J. L.

Lee. Paymaster—Geo. Lawrence.
Assistant Surpeom—J. Allingham.
Astho Onic Engineer—Alfred La Point.
Assistant Engineer—E. F. Beckett, P. Hendrickson, G.
R. Fuller, Eben. G. Gardiner.
Haster's Motes—A. P. Bashford, G. H. French, J. H.
Wainspright, J. G. Brown.
Paymaster's Glerics——De Lacy.

Payman'r's Clerk—De Lacy. Captum's Clerk—Edmund Cummings. She carries a crew of 124 men, including marines. Lieutenant R. W. Maede, son of Commander Meade, of the receiving ship North Carolina, her Executive Officar, is a young man of great promise, possessing all the PENOBSOT-steam gunboat-was at Beaufort, N. C., July 13, coaling, sailed on the 14th for the blockading

station off Wilmington. All well. Her officers are:-

station off Wilmington. All well. Her officers are:—
Lieutenant—F. M. Bruce.
Lieutenant—F. M. Bruce.
First Engineer—I. J. Jones.
Paymaxer—A. Pool.
Assistant Engineer—Thomas Patheinch, Goo. W.
Wilkinson, Goo. W. Hall.
Hanter's Mates—H. D. Edwards, S. K. Juce, S. H. Dammon.

Cuylen-Steam gunboat-Has undergone vory exten. sive repairs at the Charlestown Navy Yard. She has

complete overhauling, and is now ready for service. She arrived at Boston on the 7th nit. from Key West, which place she left on the 20th of May. This ship was put in commission January 3, 1861, and She was employed in blockading Tampa hay until August 8, 1861. She afterwards proceeded to Apalag chicola, which port she blockaded until October 24. At land, and drove ashore a privateer schooner which at-tempted to get to sea. The Cuyler next proceeded to the Mississippi river, and blockaded off Pass-a-l Outre until October 18. She was on duty at Ship Island until December 9, and co-operated with the steamers New Lon-don and Massachusetts in breaking up the rabel communication on Mississippi Sound, between Mobile and New Orleans. She assisted in the capture of the rebel steamers Henry Lewis and Anna, and a number of schooners prepared to run the blockade. From the 20th of December to the 10th of January she was off Fort Pickens, and was a peaceful spectator of the second bombardment, her duty being to protest the camps on Santa Rosa Island from attack by the rebel troops. during which time she performed the most daring and successful exploit of her cruise. After a severe engagement with the rebel coast guard, in which several of her men were wounded and a num. ber of shot lodged in the vessel, she captured the schooner J. W. Wilder, loaded with coffee and medicines. On the 23d of January, in company with the steamer Huntsville, she drove ashere, under the guns of Fort Morgan, a schooner loaded with cotton, which attempted to run the blockade. The fort and battery near it opened are upon the Cuyler, which was returned with a Parrott gun. From February 1 to February 21 she was again stationed at Ship Island, and there co-operated with the New London in repelling the rebel steamers of Commo fore Hollins, and others from Mobile which were constantly cruising in Mississippi Sound. On the 20th of February she was transferred to the eastern division of the Gulf Squalron, under Flag Officer McKean, and proceeded to examine the bays St. Joseph

proceed north, calling at the coast ports.

HOUSATONIC—Steam sloop-of-war, second class—Will be ready to proceed to sea from the Charlestown Navy Yard

by the 1st of August.

JAMESTOWN—Sloop-of-war—Being fitted out at the Phi-

ladelphia Navy Yard. Is ordered to be completed as soen as possible. Magnolia—one gun, prize steamer—is to be put in commission to-day at this naval station to-morrow. An-

commission to-day at this naval station to-morrow. Annexed is a list of her officera:—

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant—W. Budd.
Acting Masters—Charles Potter, Abraham Delano,
Francis Burgess.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—A. Shirk.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—A. Shirk.

Acting Assistant Paymaster and Cerk—W. J. Caite.

Acting Master's Matter—David Scuyler, Oilf Sanderson,
Peter McGuire, W. H. H. Eviling.

Acting Assistant Engineers—Elmund Edvidge, Martin
Van Bursen, Noah Beakley, Robt. H. Haltis.

She carries a crew of seventy eight men.

Manion-Sloop-of-war-Since her return from the Gulf blockading service, has been towed to the lower wharf (eastern end of the Charlestown Navy Yard), for the

purpose of receiving an overhealing.

Massachuserr:—Six gun steam transport—Arrived at
the Philadelphia Navy Yard on the 6th inst., and left that port on the 14th. She is bound for Key West, Fin., conveying various articles for the blockading fleet, stop-ping at the intervening ports. Her dimensions are as fellows:-Tonnage, 1,400; length, 237 feet; beam, 38 feet; draft, 16 feet. She carries a battery of six guns.

foet; draft, 16 feet. She carries a battery of six guns.

Her officers are:—
Lieutenant Commanding—George H. Cooper.
Matters—S. C. Gray, B. Whitmore, I. McDonald.

Paymaser—John L. Webster.

Surpcon—Alexander Hutchins.

Engineers—Chief, S. N. Hartwell; Assistants, A. Clapp,
J. Fiton, J. Houkensop, J. B. Safford.

Matter' Mates—J. H. Cox, Joseph C. Butler, Francis

Wallese, D. Birddman, 1985.

New Ironsines-Iron clad gunboat. - More than two-thirds of the plating of this vessel (being built at the gaged in putting on the remainder. The machinery is in such a state of forwardness that the engines were tried

on the 10th inst.

Niagara-Twelve guns, steam frigate-At present on the dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard, where she is

to be coppered and otherwise repaired.

Part. Jergs-Twelve guns, steam gunboat, Command-

with and without canvass, and the firing of shotted gons, the Sonoma returned to Portsmouth, arriving alongside the wharf at the Navy Yard at seven P. M. Lieutenar Wyman, her commander, as a native of Fortsmouth, and a son of the late Commander Thomas W. Wyman, and is a galiant officer. He has been constantly engaged on important service since his return to the United States. Licutement Kane, the executive efficer of the Sonoma, is a grandson of Judge Kane, of Philadelphia, and a nephew of the late E. K. Kane, of Arctic celebrity. The Sonoma will at once proceed to James river. Her engines were constructed at the Novelty Works, this city, and performed to the entire satisfaction of the engineer in charge of their inspection.
Uncomes-Eight guns, steam gunboat, Lieutenan Commanding Napoleon Collins—Was consort to the Pau Jones in her late engagements. Crew all well. At pre-

CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD .- Operations at this naval

station are as active as ever. The men employed in the ropewalk have pienty of work, and the factory is turnvessels weekly. Immense quantities are shipped to naval stations. The ship carpenters and caulkers are all employed in repairing the vessels now at the yard. There is no new work going on and the shiphouses are entirely deserted. A number of hands are still employed in building gun carriages. A number of guns are being received from Alger's foundry. South Boston, and some big Parrotts from New York. Improvements will commence in fitting up and enlarging the yard at the west end as soon as the government negotiates for the wharf on Water street, which will be done probably in a greatly disappointed on their arrival at the gate by the liam H. Hawes, of Chelesa, has received an appointment as acting master's mate in the naval service.

ROBBUCK-four guns, bark -was taken to the dock opposite shiphouse No. 2, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard,

Wanash-forty-eight guns, steam frigate-arrived at the Philadelphia station on the 15th inst. to receive re-pairs. She is a screw frigate of 3,200 tons burthen, nounting torty guns; was built at Philadelphia in 1855 Previous to the blockade of the Southern ports she was lying in ordinary at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, but was service over since, having been in commission since the of the following October, since when she has been the flagship of Commodore Dupont, who, with his staffnamely, Acting Master S. W. Preston, Acting Flag Lieu. tenant Alexander McKinley, private secretary-left her twenty-eight eleven-inch Dablgren guns, one ten-inch Dablgren, one eighty-pound rifled Dablgren, one thirtypound Parrot, fourteen eight-inch shell guns and three beat howitzers. The crew include about 650 meu and narines. The following are the officers:-

narioss. Indiconwing are the omoers.—
Commander—C. R. P. Rodgers.
Licutesan's—Thomas G. Corbin, John Irwin.
Paymaster—John S. Camingham.
Acting Licutesant—Ophn S. Barnes.
Acting Volunter Licutesant—William H. West.
Captain of Marines—James Lewis.
First Licutesant of Marines—H. B. Lowry.
Acting Musiers—T. Stites, John H. Rowland, J. P. Roertson.

erison.

Assidant Surgeons—E. M. Stein, J. H. Mears.

Engineers—R. W. McCleery, Chief; T. J. Lovering,
homas A. Stephens, Second Assistants; Philip R. Voorees, William C. Whitamson, H. Missimer, H. H. Molo-

Thomas A. Stephens, Second Assistants; Philip R. Voorhees, William C. Williamson, H. Missimer, H. H. Moloney, Third Assistants.

Acting Midshipm a—las, Wallace, M. L. Johnson, Frederick Person, P. W. Lowry.

Captain's Clerk—L. B. Blydenburg.

Paymasia's Clerk—Frederick B. Didier.

Beatswain—Jasper Coglan.

Gunner—Thomas Stewart.

Carpater—Charles Bordman.

Satination—William N. Maull.

Acting Maders' Mate:—William A. Duer, William F. Hotton.

Louise-prize schooner-arrived at Boston on the 18th

British prize that was seized by the gunboat Albatrons. St. Lawrencz—Fifty guns—sailing frigate, Capt. H. Y-Purviance—Was at Key West on the 7th; crew all well. SAN JACINTO-Thirteen guns, steam sloop of war-Com.

The Yelverton Case—The Decision Against Mrs. Yelverton.

COURT OF SESSION, OUTER HOUSE, JULY 3.

Before Lord Ardmillan.

McKean, and proceeded to examine the bays St. Joseph and St. Andrews, cruising along the coast of Florida to Key West. The remainder of her service was mostly in cruising off the coast of Caba, in which she captured several prizes. On the 25th of March she took the schooner Isaac E. Baker, from New Orleans, loaded with cotton, and on the 3d of May she captured the schooner Jane, from Nassaa, loaded with powder and lead for the rebais. Her last exploit was to chase a rebei steamer into Bahis Honda, Cuba, secesh proving a little too fast for the Cayler, which had grown rough and rusty from long service. After leaving Key West for Boston she cruised for a week off the Hole in the Wall, and was detained in Massachusetts Bay two days by the fog.

Cyans—Captain Baseli—Was at Valparaiso at last account of ill health, and has gous home, via Panama. She was to have remained there about two weeks, and then Mooney, the Roman Cachelle priest of that parish. The Scotch marriage was sught to be conclusion, by inference, that there was a contract of marriage entered into by the parties in Soutland, or acted on by them in that country as a completed contract, and by other facts and circumstances bearing directly upon the acknowledgment of marriage itself. Major Yelverton did not deny the frish cormony, but he asserted that it was gone through merely to relieve her conscience, and not to bind him; and that he was not bound by it, as it was noil under 19 George II cap. 13, he having been, or professed himself to be, a Protestant within a year of the alleged marriage service. He did not dony cohabitation, but said that they cohabited as man and mistress, and not as man and whe. In his pleading, the gist of his defence is thus stated—"The pursuer, on leaving Edinburgh, went to England or Wales; and while there, she with reference to the intercourse which had passed between them, and which she intended should be resumed, and on the pretence of scruples which she professed to entertain, renewed a suggestion which she bad made to the defender on previous occasions that some form might be gone through which would satisfy her conscience, and would leave him perfectly free. This subject was referred to in a letter dated 10th July, 1857, in which she wrote—"Perhaps you would prefer meeting me in the old cathedral, at Manchesser, where my forefathers lie, to our other project. You are unknown, and have nothing to say or do; my purpose is and would be ignored by mortal creature. If safety is your object, what I suggest is merely the same as being present at mass making you a Catholic." This prop.sal was not entertained by the effencer found her at Waterford after her arrival. The pursuer and the defender, for the purpose of meeting him and renewing the intimacy between them. The defender in warriage at the was to continue free, appeared with her before a Roman Catholic private Scotch ceremony, she had conscientious doubts as to whe

on the dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard, where she is to be coppered and otherwise repaired.

Part Jenzs—Twelve guns, steam gunboat, Commander Charles Steadman—Was at Port Royal at last accounts. Health of crew axcellent. His seen consideration is commission, having on the 10th instant shelled and driven back the rebels and burned the ferryhouse on Port Royal Island, together with three other houses occupied by the rebel pickets as guardhouses, and destroying two of wheir boats. From here the proceeded to Bildton Landing, which she also shelled. The rebels were seen here in large numbers; but as soon as the Paul Jones made ber appearance they skedaddied.

PENULY—five guns, steam gunboat—will probably go into commission to-morrow. Sie is under orders to preceed to see immediately. Her list of officers, as far as reported, is as follows:—

Lieutenant Commanding—James E. Williamson.

Acting Matter—John E. Batchiord, Wm. C. Ross, Samuel B. Rathbons.

Matterly Matter—John E. Batchiord, Wm. C. Ross, Samuel B. Rathbons.

Matterly Matter—John E. Matchiord, Wm. C. Ross, Samuel B. Rathbons.

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Matterly Matter—John E. Matchiord, Wm. C. Ross, Samuel B. Foote, Wm. A. Bestite.

Samuel B. Rathbons.

Matterly Matter

Commencement of Mount St. Vincent Female Academy.

OF PREMIUMS—EXHIBITION OF THE PUPILS, ETC.

The annual commencement of the Female Academy of Mount St. Vincent took place on Thursday before a large and highly appreciative auditory. The institute is situated at Forrest Hill, on the bank of the Hadson river, about thirteen miles from New York; and a more eligible and healthy locality could not well be selected for an estab east of the sort. With regard to the scenery, it could not be more romantic; the air is invigorating the general appearance of the place inspiring in every particular. Mount St. Vincent Academy is under the especial superintendence of the Sisters of Charity of New York; and this alone speaks volumes for the manner in which everything in nection with the institute is conducted.

volumes for the manner in which everything in connection with the institute is conducted. When we look apon the absolute forcetfulness of self and cendering up of all worldly loss which characterize the lives of the Sisters of Charity, we cannot help appreciating the works in which actuates their every movement of sociation. The exertions of the Sisters of Charity in alleviating the painthil condition of our wounded soldiers in the present war have sent a thrill of gratified to the hearts of the Northern people, and this fact lend an additional interest to the commencement exercises which took place yesterday.

The large study hall in which the exercises took place was crowded to excess by the friends and relatives of the children, who evinced quite an interest in the proceedings. The greater part of the andlenoe, however, was composed of ladges from various parts of the country, and it will not be inappropriate to and that those ropresentatives of the fair set possessed the native and beauty which loud so much interest to exercises of this sort. It was impossible to obtain entrance to the hall, se great was the rush of ernolline, which created an effect of the lockade for the time being. In the absence of Archbishop Hughes, Very Rev. Father Starrs, V. G., presided upon the occasion. On the platform among other eccleniastical representatives of the Roman Catholic church, were the following:—Rev. Father Felix H. Farrelley, of Rondout; kev. Jehn Quinn, of Pretrionst, Rev. Mr. Magaire, of Yonkers; Rev. Mr. McCarthy, of New York; Rev. Mr. McCanne, of Heroldyn, Edw. Mr. Callaghan and Rev. Mr. Boyce, of New York, and several others. Distinguished haymen were also present.

The exercises commenced at about half-past eleven o'clock. In the front part of the room were ranged, upon rising seats, the pupils of the academy, attried in show white costumes, emblematic of the purity of sentiment which reigned within the walls of the academy. In front of the platform were placed two planes and two harps, which discoursed the m

Coronation.
Le Cor Des Alpes. Oberthur
Harps—Misses Driscoll and Gernen. Piano—Miss Gauton.
Trio (vocal), Nobacodonosor. Verdi
Misses Murphy, Adele, Gauton. Missos Murphy, Adele, Gauton.

Polka Brilliante. De Roede
Planca-Misses M. Reilly, 100/6, J. Olwell, Crean, Amelia
Kelly, Vought, Sweeny, C. Reilly.

Duett (vocal) Linda. Donizetti
Misses McAvoy and L. De Rivera.

Grand Quariette—Les Contrasies. Mescheles
Planos-Misses Gauton, Kent, Driscoll, Roix.

Solo (vocal) Miss McAvoy.

Miss McAvoy. Miss Driscoll

Miss McAvoy.

Address. Miss McAvoy.

Overturo—Martha Von Flotow
Harps—Misses Gernon and Driscoll.

Pianos—Misses Givell, M. T. Farrell, Grant, Burke, Beecham, Bruguiere, Hennessy, Murphy.

The Seasons—Misses Pearl, Murphy, Casey, Sadlier, M. A.

Farrell, McAvoy.

Solo (vocal) titla Verdi

Miss De Rivera.

The Martyr Miss Parrell
La Fille du Regiment Oberthur
Harps—Misses Brisooff and Gernon.
Plane—Miss Kent. Chorus Verdi Valedictory Miss Grant I Lombardi Beyer

Valoricory. Miss Grant
I Lombardi. Beyer
Planos Misses J. Kent, O Donohue, Boian, Wall, Kennegh, Adele, Gernon, Olwall.

It is but just, in criticising the exhibition, to say that the young ladies of the academy acquisted themselves in all respects worthy of the listitution with which they are connected, and of the care which has been bestowed upon them by the worthy Sisters. Miss Redington and Miss Grant were awarded the two gold medials for domestic coonsiny and general proficiency. The following were entitled to the

mestic coon my and general profedency. The following were entitled to the First Crows's Serior Crecks—Miss A. Grant, New York; Miss H. Bedington, Maine; Miss I. Ganton, New York; Miss M. Gelmes, Montreal; Miss M. Kent, New York. Second Chows's Serion Crecks—Miss Hennessy, Providence, Miss Irriscoll, New York; Miss B. Rivola, Miss A. Beekman, Rome, N. Y.; Miss B. Rivola, Miss A. Casey, New York; Miss Walsh, New Jorkey; Miss R. N. Mahon, New York; Miss C. McAvoy, Miss Kate McAvoy, Brocktyn; Miss M. Farrell, Fayettevinic; Miss M. Crean, Miss C. King, Miss J. Hunt, New York.

The Misses Kempston—children between the ages of eight and ten years—are worthy of especial mention for their general profedency exhibited during the exercises. About three o'clock the exercises closed, when the large assemblage broke up, much pleased with what they had witnessed. Much credit is due the worthy Sisters of Charly for the manner in which they conduct the Mount St. Vincent Academy.

United States Circuit Court. Before Judge Shipman.
TRIAL FOR MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

which indicts the punishment of death for mary on the high seas and for mansianghier, imprisonment not exceeding three years, and a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

The counsel briefly related the facts which he expected to prove, on which it would be for the jury to say what crime had been committed by the prisoner.

Join J. Currier, of New Buryport, proved that he was part owner of the ship Blondel, and that the other owners were American citizens.

Join J. Currier, of New Buryport, proved that he was part owner of the ship Blondel, and that the other owners were American citizens.

Join J. Say, testified that he was one of the crew of the Blondel, and the ship Blondel, and that the other owners were American citizens.

As the ship of the Blondel of the County of the Blondel, and the county of the County o

this reason the Court will be ready to assist in securing for this young man a commutation of the sectence, believing the verdict of the jury to be unqualifiedly craditable to them.

The District Attorney expressed his willingness to aid any efforts for a commutation of the sentence.

The jurors then signed a patition to President Liucolator a commutation, and the Court adjourned size dis.

THE UPROAR ABOUT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Interesting Letter from Gen. McClellan. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POLOMAC, CAMP LINCOLN, Va., June 23, 1862. Con the 7th linst. I received a telegram from you, copy of which I here insurt:-

a copy of which I here insert:—

Washington, June 7.—12:30 P. M.

Very urgent complaints are being made from various quarters respecting the protection-surforted to the robot General Lee's property, called the White House, inseed of using it as a hopital for the gare of wounded soldiers. It is represented that they have even to purchase a glass of water for thirsty, wounded and suffering soldiers. It is come that the necessite of the control of the robot to their use, rather than that this projected for robot control to their use, rather than he projected for robot of the control of t

To this I replied on the same day, as follows:—

Hean-grassus Abuy or the Porovac, June 7, 1862.

Hon. H. M. Prassion. Secretary of War:—

Your despatch of helf-past were P. M. to day received, and I must confess that its contents have not only struck me with astonishment, but have given me much pain. The care of our sick and wounded has taxed the unremitted energies of the whole medical oders in this ariny, as well as occupied, a great share out my states the received the second that the structure of the whole medical of the whole medical of the whole the building of his rooms, worth probably fifteen hundred dollars, and the Medical Director states that it would networn the patients are comfortable; and he has, therefore, never conceived it necessary to all for the use of the house as a hospital. As to the story about the thirsty, wounded, suffering about the received in the same second of the relative to the patients are considered in the fact that some civilian, who was too indoined to go for the water himself, may have paid a negro for bringing it to him. The following extract from a despatch just received from Colonel Rufus Ingula, the Other Quartermaster in charge at White House, will give you sum liest upon this subject, and perhaps satisfy you as to the motives of the individuals who make the upon couple in the question.

"No one here has over the cause to suffer reverse the matter is careful to the contrary must be a simpleton or a mallicious knave."

I have given special directions to protect the property of the withe House from any unnecessary injury or dearner.

I have given special directions to protect the property of the White House from any unnecessary injury or desired too, and I cannot believe that you will regard this as cause for reduce or canarra. I protect no houses a cause for reduce or canarra. I protect no houses a cause for reduce or canarra to protect no houses a cause when they are needed in size of no houses a canars to some who enclosured in size of no houses and indicate and the canada who enclosured in size of no houses and in our canada to the canada who have not only on miss to this army, but to the cause in which we are now sighting (EO, F. McCLELLAN, Major General). In answer to which I received the following:-

Major General McCleilas:

Washington, June 8, 1882.

My despatch to you in relation to the White House was to inform you that representations were made here concerning the matter by persons who profess to speak from personal knowledge, and also by letters, in order that your attention might be directed to it, and all grounds of compaint removed, if any exist. I am glat that your explanation will enable me to correct his mis-representation. Neither you not I can hoje to correct ait such stories, but so far as it is in my power I shall labor to do sa.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of war.

I remained undor the impression that the matter wall
disposed of to your entire satisfaction, until I received a
communication from the Assistant Secretary of War, under date of the 16th inst, onclosing a copy of a communication from the Surgeon General to the War Department, bearing your endorsement, recommending that I
should make the order therein requested. I insert copies
of both, that the subject may be better understood:

War Department,

WAS DEFAURATION CITY, D. C. June 16, 1862.

SIE—The Socretary of War directs me to forward to you the enclosed copy of a communication of this date, just received from the Surgeon General, requesting that the "White House grounds" may be turned over to the medical authorities for hospital purposes, with the recommendation which the Socretary has endorsed thereon, and to call your early attention to the same. Very respectivity your obedient servant,

C. P. WOLGOTT.

Major General Gro. B. McClellan, Communiting Army of the Fotomac.

Major General 1280, B. McCLELLAN, Commanding Army of the Folomac.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
STR.—It has been represented to me by responsible gentlementhat the Water House and the enclosed grounds are admirable and the bosen represented to the by responsible gentlementhat the Water House and the enclosed grounds are admirable and the bosen responsible from the Water House grounds, on the contrary, is excited. The boaten it, moreover, an admirable one for a hospital camp. I have, therefore, respectfully to request that the house and grounds are perfectly to the medical authorities. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obelient sevent.

WM. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon General.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

respectively, your obedient servant. War.

Hon. E. M. Standa, Serratay of War.

A true copy from the original on file in this department.

C. P. WOLOUT, Assistant Secretary of War.

War Department, June 16, 1862.

On the receipt of the foregoing I ordered the chief medical officer of this army to proceed at once to White House and make a thorough in vestigation of the whole matter, and I here insert a copy of his report.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAG.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, June 22, 1852.

General—I have the honor to report text, in condense to your instructions. I proceeded to White House on Friday atternoon (20th) and returned yesterday. To called upon colones inguish, and, in concastory with alm, examined the honor grounds and spring. The house is two stories in the main bunding can each end on the lower floor, a cellar under the main bunding can each accommodate five patterns; one of the wings can accommodate the open-ing for the stairway to descend into the eclar. This room is unfit for any other purpose than a dispensary or kitchen. The color is deax, damp and foul, and, my opinion, should of itself forbid the occupation of the house as a hospital. The original may can find the house as a hospital purposes. TRIAL FOR MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

JULY 17.—For United Statest. Pertinando Dimerchi—
Indicted for marder on the high seas of Frank Vincent, on the 7th day of July, 1891, on board the American ship Blandel, by stabbing him with a knife. The prisoner is a light built young man, about twenty two years of age, rather below the medium stature and is a subject of the Emperor of Austria, and by the desire of the Consul of that government, Mr. Eawin James appeared for his defence. E. D. Smith, United States District Attorney, and Mr. Andrews for the prosecution.

A jury was called and sworn without objection from either counsel.

District Attorney Smith opened the case by reading gails to that effect. If this house were used for hospinin purposes, it could only be made available for the
quarters of the surgeous attached and for a dispensary.
The sek would require hospital tens upon the lawn. If the
graunds were occupied in the way, as they are altogether
invultident for the whole extablishment, it would necess ato
the organization of a scenarae administration—surgeous,
cooks, stewards &c.—an expenditure of personnel that we
cannot very well afford. We have now one hundred and seventy hospital tents pitched on the plantition, well arranged
and well policed, the camp well drafted, the administration
tents, the cooking apparatus and the subsistence tental centraity located and convenient to all parties. Thirty-nive more
tents are on the ground and are being pitched as the force atour disposal will allow. Sity-five of the first one hundred
received would have been floured if the tumber had been on
hand. The delay in receiving this, however, has developed
an important and interesting fact; the mortality in the floorreceived would have been floured if the tumber had been on
hand. The delay in receiving this, however, has developed
an important and interesting fact; the mortality in the floorreceived would have been floured if the tumber had been on
tables showing the comparative ratio of deaths in the two
classes of tents for any information. If humber is reouted it will suspend the flooring of the remaining tentsunill the aboles can be examined and the question set at rest.

If must remark that, although the whole of the tents occupied were in good police and an air of comport pressling
them, still those without floors were deededly superfor in
these respects to the others. In relation to the relative advantages of hospital tents and buildings for hospital purpose, I think that, among those at all familiar with the
subject, there is but one opinion, that the tents are decaliedly the best. Very respectfully, your obed, ent servant,

Gen. R. B. Mancy, Chief of Staff.

A

the Potomac.

The only order ever given by me in regard to this property was that on the 16th of May. I directed that the house and yard should not be occupied by our troops. I did this because of the associations which connect the premises with the carlier life of him whom we call the Father of his Country; and this order, with the reason therefor, was at once telegraphed to yourself in these words:—

therefor, was at once telegraphed to yourself in these words:

I have taken every precaution to secure from injury this house, where Washington passed the first portion of his married life. I neither occupy it myself not permit others to occupy it, or the grounds in immediate vicinity.

The rest of the property, covering several thousand acres, with all the other buildings, have been open to use by this army. I believe that the only complaint made in reference to the order given by me is the assertion that the premises should have been used for hospital purposes. I have never received any suggestion from any medical officer or from any other source in this army, that such use was desirable, and on this point I refer you to the report of the medical director and the statement of the medical inspector.

It appears that there is a spring within or near the enclosure, of which my first knowledge was derived after receipt of your telegram of the 7th instant. As to the character of this spring, and the general facilities for obtaining water at the White House, I refer you to the statements of Colonel Ingals, the Medical Director and Medical Inspector, have under the many however, be protected against misrepresentation, I here insert a copy of a written order issued by him on the 21st of May on this very subject:—

very subject:—
Office of Quantermarks, 2
Wester House, Va., May 21, 1882.
The guards and sentiness around the White House wallow the carts and wagons used for hespital purposes have access at all times to the water within the subjects have access at all times to the water within the subjects.
Lieutenant Colonel, Add-de-Camp and quartermarker United States Army,

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that where springs or wells are in the vicanty of large bodies of troops, com-manders often find it necessary to place guards eyes